

THE PRETTY GIRL is a person whom everybody loves—even the girl herself. There will be shown a new and charming type in THE AMERICAN WOMAN'S HOME JOURNAL. Next Sunday. You'll be sorry if you miss it.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

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A PRINCESS is perhaps not on your visiting list, but you will be agreeably surprised to one at her home by OAKER HALL, who, though a good American, is nevertheless a royal fellow. THE SUNDAY JOURNAL is your invitation. Be in the swim.

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HAWAII'S BID FOR ANNEXATION.

The Journal Exclusively Presents the Terms of the Treaty Which She Now Offers.

Ready to Give the United States All She Owns and Only Asks the Assumption of Her National Debt.

Queen Lil Can Have \$20,000 a Year While She Keeps Quiet, but She Will Work Against Hawaiian Minister William O. Smith.



SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—William O. Smith, President Dole's Attorney-General, whose arrival from Honolulu to negotiate a treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands was telegraphed from here to the Journal last night, is now on his way to Washington.

It was with the knowledge of his purpose that Queen Liliuokalani has visited the national capital, and her continued stay there is to prevent, if possible, the consummation of such a treaty. If she cannot kill the enterprise she hopes by her presence to be able to secure a larger indemnity from the parties to the annexation contract than it was originally proposed to pay her.

Attorney-General Smith timed his visit so as to be here with the organizing of the new Administration, and one of the first questions for President McKinley and his Cabinet to decide is

whether they will complete the work mapped out by President Harrison, or inherit President Cleveland's monarchical sympathies and reject the overtures of the Hawaiian Islanders.

Mr. Smith has the draft of the treaty which he will propose in proper form to offer. All that is necessary to complete it is the insertion of certain figures showing the debt of the islands and some minor details. It lacks also the names of the persons who shall represent the United States and the Hawaiian Islands as plenipotentiaries to conclude the agreement.

The Journal is herewith able to present a copy of the treaty and the articles of agreement which Mr. Smith is authorized to propose.

The Treaty of Annexation.

The treaty proper is something in the nature of a preamble to the annexation contract. It recites the natural dependence of the Hawaiian Islands upon the United States by reason of their geographical proximity, and proceeds thus:



respectful full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The government of the Hawaiian Islands hereby cedes, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, absolutely and without reserve to the United States forever all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, renouncing in favor of the United States every sovereign right of which as an independent nation it is now possessed; and henceforth said Hawaiian Islands and every island and key thereto appertaining, and each and every portion thereof, shall become and be an integral part of the territory of the United States.

ARTICLE II.

The government of the Hawaiian Islands also cedes and transfers to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, fortifications, military or naval equipments, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereto appertaining. The existing laws of the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition; provided, that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for civil, military or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned to the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

ARTICLE III.

The existing government and laws of the Hawaiian Islands are hereby continued, subject to the paramount authority of the United States, until Congress shall otherwise provide. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Commissioner to reside in said islands, who shall have the power to veto any act of said government, and an act disapproved by him shall thereupon be void and of no effect unless approved by the President. Congress shall within one year from the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty enact the necessary legislation to extend to the Hawaiian Islands the laws of the United States respecting the duties upon imports, the internal revenue, commerce and navigation; but until Congress shall otherwise provide the existing commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands, both with the United States and foreign countries, shall continue as regards the commerce of said islands with the rest of the United States and with foreign countries; but this shall not be construed as giving to said islands the power to enter into any new stipulation or agreement whatsoever, or to have diplomatic intercourse with any foreign government. The consular representatives of foreign powers now resident in the Hawaiian Islands shall be permitted to continue in the exercise of their consular functions until they can receive their exequaturs from the Government of the United States.

ARTICLE IV.

The further immigration of Chinese laborers into the Hawaiian Islands is hereby prohibited until Congress shall otherwise provide. Furthermore, Chinese persons of the classes now or hereafter excluded by law from entering the United States will not be permitted to come from the Hawaiian Islands to other

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JOURNAL'S GAS VICTORY NOW AN ASSURED FACT.

Gas Companies' Eminent Counsel Ignore the Senate Committee and Fail to Answer the Dollar Gas Arguments of Professor Bemis.

Legislators Thank Bemis.

"You are entitled to the thanks of the committee on this hearing. We appreciate greatly your presence before us here to-day. Seldom has a committee of the Legislature been given such lucid and complete argument for the passage of a measure."—The Legislative Committee to Professor Bemis.



Professor Edward W. Bemis, the Journal's Cheap-Gas Expert.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The Journal has scored a strong point in its fight for dollar gas. Its expert, Professor Bemis, has thoroughly frightened the gas companies' counsel. The distinguished lawyers who two weeks ago appeared for the New York gas companies failed to appear to-day before the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations, and were practically declared to be in contempt. The next step, of necessity, is the favorable report of the bill unless the opponents of the measure give a truthful reason for their failure to appear to-day.

Without apology the eminent counsel were absent. Three-quarters of an hour before the committee was to meet Chairman Brown received two telegrams, one from W. R. Bronk, of the Mutual Company; the other from ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, of the Consolidated Company. Mr. Bronk's telegram was sent at 1:08 o'clock; ex-Judge Howland's at 1:52 o'clock. The lawyers stated in these dispatches that some one had informed them that the hearing was to be postponed, and they asked that they be heard next Thursday.

Brown and Malby Brown. Chairman Brown, agitated at this development, sought out Senator Malby and showed him the telegrams. Both Senators studied them and frowned, and when they entered the crowded committee room were plainly perturbed, and perhaps indignant. Senator Cantor, who with Professor Bemis and Assemblyman Lathrop, was present, heard Mr. Brown's announcement that the persons for whom the meeting had been called had remained away ostensibly because of a vague and fictitious rumor that the hearing had been postponed.

Mr. Cantor's denunciation of the counsel was spirited, and was received with favor by everybody present. During the discussion a telegram from F. R. Coudert, an exact copy of Mr. Howland's, was received. In executive session, after the hearing, the committee decided that the subject was closed and should not be reopened unless the counsel, exposed the person who had given them the false information, and gave reasons why the bill should not be favorably reported.

When the committee finally settled down at 3:30 o'clock, Chairman Brown asked if any members from the Assembly Committee on Gas, Water and Electricity were present. The committee had been invited, the chairman said. Mr. Lathrop explained that he had appeared before the Assembly Committee yesterday, and asked if it had received the invitation, that Chairman Goodsell informed him the invitation would be acted upon in executive session, but that four or five members of the committee had pleaded prior engagements, and the invitation was not formally accepted. Shortly afterward Assemblymen Kelly and Taylor, of the Gas Committee of the lower house, came in.

Those Surprising Telegrams. Then Chairman Brown brought out his little surprise. "I have just received two telegrams from New York," said he, and the clerk read them. They were as follows:

Hon. Walter L. Brown, chairman Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations, Albany.

Have just learned that hearing in gas matter is to proceed to-day. Understood it was to be adjourned on account of some other matter intervening. Therefore counsel cannot be present. Will you arrange, if possible, to have us heard next Thursday?

HENRY E. HOWLAND, Chairman of Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations, Albany.

I was informed yesterday that meeting on gas bills for to-day would not be held. Kindly adjourn hearing one week.

W. R. BRONK.

The committee members looked gloomily

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Prof. Bemis's Reply.

"I felt that my remarks were appreciated by the committee, because of the close attention which was paid while I spoke. I thank the committee very much for its courtesy."—Professor Bemis's Reply.

2,000 MOSLEMS SLAIN IN CRETE.

Nearly Every Inhabitant of the Town of Sitia Massacred by the Christians.

Greek Troops Now Reported to Be Occupying Sitia and to Have Surrounded Eight Other Cities.

King George of Greece to Take the Field at the Head of His Army in Thessaly—Turks Also Rushing Troops to the Frontier.

Canea, Feb. 18.—Rumors of a wholesale massacre of Mussulmans at Sitia have reached here, some of the reports placing the number of killed at 2,000, which includes almost the entire Moslem population of the town.

It is said that men, women and children were killed indiscriminately by the Christians. The rumors have created the deepest anxiety here.

General Bor, who is in command of the gendarmerie at Canea, has sent two Italian officers of the gend armie to Sitia in a gunboat to inquire into the truth or falsity of the reports.

The fort at Voucoulis, which is garrisoned by five hundred Turkish troops, has been besieged for several days by a large force of well-armed insurgents. Yes.



Margerita Karaiskaki, the Cretan Patriot.

THIS young Amazon is one of the foremost leaders of the insurgent forces in Crete, and has already led her troops to many a victory. She is said to be absolutely without fear, an able general, and an enthusiastic patriot. So far, the soldiers under her command have not suffered a single defeat, and she is already regarded as a second Joan d'Arc. She is a granddaughter of the famous Karaiskaki, one of the heroes of the rebellion of 1821, and, while valiant, is said to be very womanly in character. She is scarcely twenty-three years old.

terday the commander of the besieging force called upon the Turkish commander to surrender, and promised safe conduct to any of the garrison who chose to accept it.

The Turks refused to surrender on any terms. It is stated that the garrison has provisions enough to last for twenty days and a plentiful supply of ammunition.

It is reported that Greek troops started to-day for Voucoulis to aid the insurgents in the capture of the place.

The Greek troops have surrounded eight Moslem villages.

Are the Greeks in Sitia?

Athens, Feb. 18.—It was rumored here to-night that Greek troops had occupied the town of Sitia, but up to a late hour no confirmation of the rumor could be obtained.

It is asserted here that a Turkish force embarked at Constantinople to-day and sailed for Crete. It will not be permitted to land, for Greece is firmly determined to enforce her decree ordering the torpedo flotilla to prevent the debarkation of Turkish reinforcements on the island. It is stated that the commanders of the foreign squadrons in Cretan waters have induced Colonel Vassos to bombard the town of Halepa, which he was preparing to do, they promising that a solution of the whole question favorable to Greece would be soon arrived at by the powers.

In reply to the demand of the diplomats representing the great powers here that the Greek flotilla commanded by Prince George be withdrawn from Cretan waters at once, M. Skousas, Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent to each Minister a note saying the withdrawal of the flotilla will be impossible until Crete is completely pacified, and furthermore that the Greek Government will not rescind its orders to the Greek forces in Crete to oppose the landing of Turkish troops upon the island. Colonel Vassos, commanding the Greek mili-

tary forces in Crete, has established headquarters at Gonia, and is making preparations to attack the town of Sello.

Moslems Flee to Canea.

Canea, Feb. 18.—Many refugees are arriving here from all parts of the island. Most of them are Moslems, who have fled from their homes, fearing the vengeance of the Cretan Christians or their allies, the Greek soldiery. A large number of Mussulmans arrived to-day on board of a Turkish transport. They affirm that the Christians have killed a hundred Moslems at Serakimes, and a hundred more in the villages adjacent to that place.

The commanders of the British, French and Russian squadrons have left Canea in their flagships. The British commander goes to Sitia, the French commander to Heraklion and the Russian commander to Retimo.

The mutilated corpse of a sister of the Russian Vice-Consul has been found lying on the ground at Halepa. The discovery of the body has created an intense feeling of indignation among the foreigners here.

Sympathy for Cretans.

London, Feb. 18.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the leader of the Liberal party, has sent a telegram to the Liverpool Reform Club, in which he says:

"I earnestly trust that the Government will not employ the forces of the Crown to prevent the liberation of Crete. Such a proceeding would be universally condemned by the British nation."

The Earl of Kimberley, who was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord